

## ***Your Information Partner Since 1972***

# CATALOG

**We're e-volving!**

***This is the last issue  
of the NCJRS Catalog.***

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# ABOUT NCJRS

Created by the National Institute of Justice in 1972, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal justice in the world. NCJRS now supports agencies within the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs and the National Institute of Corrections, Office for Domestic Preparedness, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and Office of National Drug Control Policy.

## **Office of Justice Programs (OJP)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>  
800-851-3420

Created in 1984 by the Justice Assistance Act, provides Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims.

## **Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bja>  
800-851-3420

Provides funding, training, technical assistance, and information to States and communities in support of innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system.

## **Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>  
800-851-3420

The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to criminal victimization and the administration of justice.

## **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nijs>  
800-851-3420

The research, development, and evaluation agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, whose mission is to provide objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to enhance the administration of justice and public safety.

## **Accessing NCJRS Resources Electronically**

NCJRS provides publications and a wealth of other information online:

### **NCJRS World Wide Web**

The NCJRS World Wide Web site address is <http://www.ncjrs.org>.

To order publications, go to <http://puborder.ncjrs.org>.

To become a registered customer of NCJRS, go to <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/register>.

To ask a question or to obtain other criminal justice services, go to <http://askncjrs.ncjrs.org>.

To share your comments, concerns, and suggestions about NCJRS, go to <http://tellncjrs.ncjrs.org>.

## **Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc>  
800-851-3420

Committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

## **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp>  
800-851-3420

Provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency, improve the effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system, and address the problem of missing and exploited children.

OJP also consists of program offices: Community Capacity Development Office (CCDO), Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education (OPCLEE), and Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). Additionally, OJP has an American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk (AI/AN) to improve outreach to Native American communities.

## **National Institute of Corrections (NIC)**

<http://www.nicic.org>  
800-877-1461

An agency within the Federal Bureau of Prisons, NIC advances and shapes correctional practice and public policy by responding to the needs of corrections through assistance, collaboration, leadership, and training.

## **Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP)**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp>  
800-851-3420

Incorporated as an office within the Department of Homeland Security, ODP is responsible for enhancing the capacity of State and local jurisdictions to respond to and mitigate the consequences of incidents of domestic terrorism.

## **Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)**

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>  
800-421-6770

Since 1994, COPS has used funding opportunities and innovative problem-solving programs to help the Nation's law enforcement agencies implement a locally defined vision of community policing.

## **Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)**

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>  
800-666-3332

The national source for drug and crime statistics, drug policy, and related information.

# HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

Criminal justice professionals fighting to stem the tide of drugs and crime in their communities face tough decisions every day. They need the best information available to guide their decisionmaking. OJP, NIC, ODP, COPS, and ONDCP help provide that information by putting their research, evaluation, and program development findings and analyses into the hands of those who can apply this knowledge to daily activities. The bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* is one vehicle for making information available in a timely manner. The *Catalog* contains information on criminal justice publications and other materials available from NCJRS and other sources.

## Contents

The *Catalog* contains four sections:

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## Obtaining Materials Listed in the Catalog

To obtain materials listed in the *Catalog*, refer to the availability information listed with each item.

For **materials available from NCJRS**, submit an order by using the *NCJRS Catalog* online order form at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/catalog> or by mailing or faxing the order form at the back of this *Catalog*. NCJRS items in limited supply are not listed on the order form; call or write to place your order, which will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Out-of-stock documents may be obtained through inter-library loan or as hardcopy reproductions. For more details on NCJRS ordering options, refer to page 17.

For **materials available from other publishers**, contact the publisher directly at the address or telephone number listed with the title.

The *NCJRS Catalog* is sent free to all registered customers. Register online at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/register> or write or call NCJRS:

**NCJRS**  
**P.O. Box 6000**  
**Rockville, MD 20849-6000**  
**800-851-3420**

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**Share at:** <http://tellncjrs.ncjrs.org>

## ***Selected Additions to the NCJRS Document Collection***

This section announces new publications and multimedia products that keep you up to date on advances in criminal justice. Documents listed are recent additions to the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

The acquisition of a document or the inclusion of a document abstract in the *Catalog* does not constitute an endorsement of the document or its contents by the U.S. Department of Justice.

All publications in the NCJRS abstracts collection (excluding multimedia products) may be borrowed through interlibrary loan. Contact your local library for further information.

Selected publications are available as hardcopy reproductions. For availability and applicable fees, contact NCJRS. Publications designated as "available electronically" are accessible via the Internet.

## **Corrections**

### **Capital Punishment, 2002**

*Thomas P. Bonczar and Tracey L. Snell*  
*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2003. 17 pp. NCJ 201848

***Available free from NCJRS.*** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cp02.htm>.

Presents characteristics of persons under sentence of death on December 31, 2002, and of persons executed in 2002. This BJS Bulletin includes preliminary data on executions by States during 2003 and summarizes the movement of prisoners into and out of death sentence status during 2002. Tables present data on offenders' sex, race, Hispanic origin, education, marital status, age at time of arrest for capital offense, legal status at time of capital offense, methods of execution, trends in the imposition of the death penalty since 1977, time between imposition of death sentence and execution, and minimum age authorized for capital punishment. Historical tables present data on executions by jurisdiction since 1930 and on sentencing to death and removals from death row since 1973.

### **Jails in Indian Country, 2002**

*Todd D. Minton*  
*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2003. 12 pp. NCJ 198997

***Available electronically at*** <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/jic02.htm>.

Presents findings from the 2002 Survey of Jails in Indian Country, an enumeration of all 70 confinement facilities, detention centers, jails, and other facilities operated by tribal authorities or the Bureau of Indian Affairs. BJS conducted the survey on June 28, 2002, as part of the Annual Survey of Jails. The report presents data for each facility, including rated capacity, number of adults and juveniles held, number of persons under community supervision, number of persons confined on the last weekday of each month since July 2001, average daily population during June 2002, peak population during June 2002, number of admissions in the last 30 days, inmate characteristics (such as conviction status, DWI/DUI offense, and seriousness of offense), number of inmate deaths, facility crowding, and jail staffing.

### **Prisoner Intake Systems: Assessing Needs and Classifying Prisoners**

*Patricia L. Hardyman, James Austin, and Johnette Peyton*  
*National Institute of Corrections*

2004. 100 pp. ACCN 019033

***Not available from NCJRS.*** For availability and ordering information, contact the NIC Information Center (800-877-1461); ask for NIC accession number 019033. Also available electronically at <http://www.nicic.org/Downloads/PDF/2004/019033.pdf>.

Explores approaches to the prisoner intake process at State correctional agencies throughout the United States. After presenting a national overview of the intake process—including populations, facility functions, intake components, personnel responsibilities, and strengths and weaknesses—the report presents case studies of the process at work in four States (Colorado, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Washington). Each case study in this NIC report presents characteristics of State correctional populations and intake facilities, a general day-by-day account of the intake process, and a detailed look at prisoner assessment and classification processes.

## **Recidivism of Sex Offenders Released from Prison in 1994**

*Patrick A. Langen, Erica L. Schmitt, and  
Matthew R. Durose  
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2003. 49 pp. NCJ 198281

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/rsorp94.htm>.

Presents for the first time data on the rearrest, reconviction, and reimprisonment of 9,691 male sex offenders, who represent two-thirds of all male sex offenders released from prisons in the United States in 1994. The study tracked 4,295 child molesters for 3 years after their release from prisons in 15 States in 1994. It represents the largest followup ever conducted of convicted sex offenders following discharge from prison and provides the most comprehensive assessment of their behavior after release.

## **Transcendental Meditation in Criminal Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention**

*Charles N. Alexander, Kenneth G. Walton, David W. Orme-Johnson, Rachel S. Goodman, and Nathaniel J. Pallone*

2003. 395 pp. NCJ 203236

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact Haworth Press, Inc., 10 Alice Street, Binghamton, NY 13904; <http://www.HaworthPress.com> (800-429-6784).

Discusses transcendental meditation (TM) as a valid and cost-effective approach to solving the crime problem. The book discusses how TM addresses the epidemic of stress and describes solutions based on restoration of natural law in the life of the individual and society. The theory is that the collective consciousness of a community and its level of stress influence each individual in the community. Crime, terrorism, and outbreaks of national and international conflict are seen as the result of collective stress and strain.

## **Treating Sex Offenders: A Guide to Clinical Practice with Adults, Clerics, Children, and Adolescents, Second Edition**

*William E. Prendergast*

2004. 340 pp. NCJ 203522

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact Haworth Press, Inc., 10 Alice Street, Binghamton, NY 13904; <http://www.HaworthPress.com> (800-429-6784).

Integrates adolescent and adult sex offenders and emphasizes both similarities and differences in their personalities, behaviors, and treatment to understand and treat sex abusers more effectively and to reduce reoffending. This edition includes appropriate additions and changes in treatment techniques, progress reports on case study subjects, reader feedback on the first edition, and new information on religious personnel who molest children. The book is divided into two primary sections: identifying sex offenders and treating sex offenders. Each section begins with adult sex offender factors, traits, and treatments. Cases at the end of the section discuss the child/adolescent sex offender in relation to and comparison with the subject discussed.

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## **Counterterrorism**

### **Bioterrorism: A Threat to Agriculture and Food Supply**

*Lawrence J. Dyckman  
U.S. General Accounting Office*

2003. 19 pp. NCJ 203255

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. General Accounting Office, 441 G St. N.W., Room LM, Washington DC 20548; <http://www.gao.gov> (202-512-4800). Also available electronically at <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d04259t.pdf>.

## **Announcement: New NCJRS Phone Number**

As of September 22, 2003, all Office of Justice Programs Clearinghouse phone numbers have been consolidated into one number. The new number is **800-851-3420**. This includes BJA, BJS, NIJ, OJJDP, OVC, and the OJP Program Offices. The ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse number continues to be 800-666-3332.

Reports the findings of a GAO study that examines gaps in Federal controls for protecting agriculture and the food supply. The study found that the United States would be vulnerable to deliberate efforts to undermine its agriculture industries, tampering with food during production, and the release of deadly animal diseases, some of which also affect humans. GAO found that Federal overseers did not have clear authority to impose requirements on food processors to ensure security at border facilities. The study also found that scientists from other countries, facility workers, and students had access to areas containing high-risk pathogens without having completed background checks and without the required escorts.

### **Bomb Threat Response: An Interactive Planning Tool for Schools**

*Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives and the U.S. Department of Education*

2003. CD-ROM. NCJ 203259

**Not available from NCJRS.** Available for education and law enforcement personnel only. Order online at <http://www.threatplan.org/request.asp>.

Helps school administrators and State and local public safety officials better prepare for bomb threats against schools. ATF and DOE officials found that off-the-shelf plans are not effective because every school and every school district differs in terms of physical layout, school population, and resources available in an emergency. This interactive CD-ROM provides a flexible process that will work for any school and ensures that each school will create an effective plan tailored to its situation. Program topics include understanding bomb threats, prevention, planning, bomb threat response, explosion response, followup, training aids, and implementation. The CD-ROM is also supported by a Web site, <http://www.threatplan.org>.

### **Combating Terrorism: Evaluation of Selected Characteristics in National Strategies Related to Terrorism**

*Randall A. Yim*  
*U.S. General Accounting Office*

2004. 52 pp. NCJ 204020

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. General Accounting Office, 441 G St. N.W., Room LM, Washington DC 20548; <http://www.gao.gov> (202-512-4800). Also available electronically at <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d04408t.pdf>.

Identifies and defines the desirable characteristics of an effective national terrorism and homeland security strategy and evaluates whether the current

national strategies address those characteristics. The study identifies six characteristics to aid responsible parties in developing and implementing the strategies, enhance their usefulness in resource and policy decisions, and ensure accountability. The study found considerable variation in the extent to which the seven current national strategies related to improving homeland security and combating terrorism address these desirable characteristics. Most strategies at least partially address the six characteristics, but none of the strategies addresses all of the elements of each characteristic.

### **Developing Multi-Agency Interoperability Communications Systems: User's Handbook**

*U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness*

2004. 31 pp. NCJ 203834

**Not available from NCJRS.** Available only electronically at [http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/acu\\_trp1000.pdf](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/acu_trp1000.pdf).

Applicable to the ACU-1000 Modular Interface/Interconnect System and the TRP-1000 Transportable Radio Interconnect System, this handbook is a useful resource for ACU/TRP-1000 users throughout the United States. The ACU/TRP-1000 system provides radio interoperability during incidents or events in which communications among responders require using different radios and different frequencies. This handbook is the result of a developed and focused effort by ODP to address interoperability and is intended to enhance communications among many agencies who would respond to large-scale terrorism incidents or emergencies.

### **Homeland Security: Challenges in Achieving Interoperable Communications for First Responders**

*William O. Jenkins, Jr.*  
*U.S. General Accounting Office*

2003. 21 pp. NCJ 204339

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. General Accounting Office, 441 G St. N.W., Room LM, Washington DC 20548; <http://www.gao.gov> (202-512-4800). Also available electronically at <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d04231t.pdf>.

Describes the interoperability problems that have existed among public safety agencies for many years prior to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. This document discusses the barriers to improved interoperability and the roles that Federal, State, and local governments play in improving wireless interoperability communications. The document

lays out three major challenges faced in addressing interoperability: identifying and defining the problem, establishing national goals and requirements, and defining intergovernmental roles. It names the lack of effective, collaborative, interdisciplinary, and intergovernmental planning as the fundamental barrier to addressing these challenges. The document finds that improving interoperability will require the partnership, leadership, and coordinated planning of everyone involved.

### **Homeland Security: Preliminary Observations on Efforts to Target Security Inspections of Cargo Containers**

*Richard M. Stana*  
*U.S. General Accounting Office*

2003. 21 pp. NCJ 203629

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. General Accounting Office, 441 G St. N.W., Room LM, Washington DC 20548; <http://www.gao.gov> (202-512-4800). Also available electronically at <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d04325t.pdf>.

Details the findings of an extensive data collection and analysis at the Department of Homeland Security's U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), consultations with experts in terrorism and risk

management, visits to six seaports, and related interviews with Federal and local government and private-sector officials responsible for port security and operations. The study found that CBP has acted to address the terrorism risks posed by ocean-going cargo containers by establishing a National Targeting Center, refining its automated targeting system, instituting a national training program for its personnel who conduct targeting, and promulgating regulations designed to improve the quality and timeliness of data on cargo containers.

### **The Office for Domestic Preparedness Guidelines for Homeland Security: Prevention and Deterrence**

*U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office for Domestic Preparedness*

2003. 31 pp. NCJ 204340

**Not available from NCJRS.** Available only electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/ODPPrev1.pdf>.

Identifies some of the key elements of prevention within the framework of homeland security and combating terrorism that employs weapons of mass destruction. This booklet contains guidelines for homeland security that represent a set of general activities, objectives, and elements that organizations and those in command positions within organizations should consider in developing prevention plans. The guidelines are divided into the functional categories of collaboration, information sharing, threat recognition, risk management, and intervention. These guidelines make it clear that minimizing harm is a necessary aspect of prevention that makes prevention and response seamless.

### **State Official's Guide to Homeland Security**

*Chad S. Foster*  
*The Council of State Governments*

2002. 82 pp. NCJ 204341

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact the Council of State Governments (800-800-1910). Also available electronically at [http://stars.csg.org/reports/2002/SOG\\_Homeland\\_Security.pdf](http://stars.csg.org/reports/2002/SOG_Homeland_Security.pdf).

Introduces officials to the critical issues of homeland security and outlines factors to consider and assess when making policy decisions about a counterterrorism response. This tool is designed to help State policymakers make important public safety decisions. It is intended as a resource for understanding the States' roles before and after September 11 and highlighting State priorities and considerations in determining homeland security



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preparedness. Rather than prescribing policy, the guide provides balanced information, enabling officials to determine the answers best suited to their State's circumstances. Finally, the guide offers State officials with examples of policies and practices.

### **Terrorist Financing: U.S. Agencies Should Systematically Assess Terrorists' Use of Alternative Financing Mechanisms**

*U.S. General Accounting Office*

2003. 55 pp. NCJ 203636

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. General Accounting Office, 441 G St. N.W., Room LM, Washington DC 20548; <http://www.gao.gov> (202-512-4800).

Also available electronically at <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d04163.pdf>.

Presents the results of a study that assessed terrorists' use of key alternative financing mechanisms for earning, moving, and storing terrorists' assets. The study determined what is known about the extent of terrorists' use of alternative financing mechanisms and identified the challenges the U.S. Government faces in monitoring that use. The study examined relevant documentation and interviewed

officials from Federal agencies and the intelligence community. Information was also provided by non-governmental organizations, industry and charitable associations, researchers, and the United Nations. The study found that in their financial transactions terrorists aim to operate in relative obscurity through mechanisms that involve close-knit networks and industries that lack transparency.

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## **Courts**

### **Court Security: A Guide for Post 9-11 Environments**

*Tony L. Jones*

*Charles C Thomas*

2003. 319 pp. NCJ 203372

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact Charles C Thomas, 2600 South First Street, Springfield, IL 62704; <http://www.ccthomas.com> (800-258-8980).

Details state-of-the-art court security operations and technologies implemented since September 11, 2001. The book discusses how courtrooms are often

Videotapes are available  
for purchase from  
OJJDP's Juvenile  
Justice Clearinghouse  
(JJC). Each tape is \$15  
(\$17 in Canada and  
other countries).

To order, call JJC at  
800-851-3420.

## **OJJDP's Newest Videotape Is Now Available**

“Working Together To Stop the Prostitution of Children” (NCJ 203280), a videotape of a recent OJJDP videoconference, emphasizes the importance of collaboration among agencies, organizations, and victims of commercial sexual exploitation. It explores effective tactics to hold perpetrators accountable, presents strategies for supporting victims, highlights the importance of prevention efforts, and features community efforts designed to break the cycle of violence and victimization.

Other OJJDP videotapes produced in 2003 include—

- Holding Up Both Ends of the Sky: Juvenile Justice Partners in Indian Country (NCJ 200540).
- Community Responses to Truancy: Engaging Students in School (NCJ 199584).
- Education, Disability, and Juvenile Justice (NCJ 199595).
- Mentoring Matters (NCJ 198416).

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp>





places for reactive offenders and individuals who feel wronged by the criminal justice system and cautions that courthouses are prime locations for perpetrators to plan attacks; select targets; engage in subversion and sabotage; utilize threats, hoaxes, bombs, and explosives; and take hostages and manipulate the media. To thwart such attacks, courthouses must ensure personal and facility security through integrated security systems. The book also details effective response mechanics, focusing on response planning and operations security as a countermeasure to safeguard crisis response plans for incidents of courthouse violence and to prevent their inadvertent release outside established control procedures.

### **Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 2000**

*Gerard Rainville and Brian A. Reaves*  
*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2003. 52 pp. NCJ 202021

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/fdluc00.htm>.

Presents data collected from a representative sample of felony cases filed in 40 of the Nation's 75 largest counties during May 2000. The cases are tracked for up to 1 year to provide a complete overview of the processing of felony defendants. Data collected include current arrest charges, demographic characteristics, prior arrests and convictions, criminal justice status at arrest, type of pretrial release or detention, bail amount, court appearance record, adjudication outcome, and sentence received if convicted. This periodic report is published every 2 years.

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## **Crime Prevention**

### **Threat Assessment: A Risk Management Approach**

*James T. Turner and Michael G. Gelles*

2003. 209 pp. NCJ 201825

*Not available from NCJRS.* For availability and ordering information, contact The Haworth Press, Inc., 10 Alice Street, Binghamton, NY 13904-1580; <http://www.haworthpress.com> (800-429-6784).

Provides tools for human resource professionals to assess risk to employees from a variety of threats and details "how to's" of threat assessment—from the initial contact to the sharing of results. This book examines the factors that human resource, security, legal, and behavioral professionals need to understand regarding work-related violence and threats that disrupt

the working environment, and it presents effective ways to reduce risk and manage emergencies. It includes case studies and hypothetical examples that show recommended practices in action and provides detailed interviewing methods to increase the efficiency of current strategies. Appendixes provide sample forms for identification cards, stay-away letters, workplace behavior improvement plans for problem employees, questions for health care providers, and employee announcements regarding security changes.

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## **Drugs and Crime**

### **Global Illicit Drug Trends 2003**

*United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime*

2003. 353 pp. NCJ 202066

*Not available from NCJRS.* For availability and ordering information, contact UNDCP Research Section, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria; <http://www.unodc.org> (fax: (+43 1) 26060-5866). Also available electronically at [http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/global\\_illicit\\_drug\\_trends.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/global_illicit_drug_trends.html).

Identifies trends in the evolution of global illicit drug markets based on data and estimates collected or prepared by governments, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), and other specialized agencies and international institutions. First released in 1999, this report is now prepared annually by the Research Section of UNDCP, which is part of the Vienna-based United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The report takes a statistical approach to assessing the status of world supply of and demand for illicit drugs. Reporting on a largely clandestine sector where information is by definition difficult to obtain, this publication is the most comprehensive published source of estimates and statistics on the global drug problem.

### **National Drug Control Strategy, 2004**

*Office of National Drug Control Policy*

2004. 68 pp. NCJ 203722

*Available only electronically at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/publications/policy/ndcs04/index.html>.*

Outlines a balanced, three-priority strategy to combat drug use in America and highlights budget aspects of each component. Priority I (stopping drug use before it starts) focuses on the importance of drug prevention and testing programs and reinforcing a climate of social disapproval of drug use. Priority II (healing America's drug users) emphasizes the crucial need for family, friends, institutions, and people with shared experiences to

intercede with and support those fighting to overcome substance abuse. Priority III (disrupting the economic basis of drug trade) aims to break the drug market by making it more costly and less profitable for those involved.

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## Juvenile Justice

### Access to Counsel

*Judith B. Jones*

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2004. 34 pp. NCJ 204063

*Available only electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/204063.pdf>.*

Examines access to legal counsel in the juvenile justice system. This bulletin, the second in OJJDP's online Juvenile Justice Practices Series, describes problems affecting access to counsel at each stage of the juvenile justice process, discusses factors that hinder access to and quality of counsel, and identifies elements of effective counsel. The bulletin also outlines five approaches to improving access (program initiatives, legislation, administrative reforms, research, and litigation), cites examples of the approaches, and lists resource organizations and tools for practitioners. The bulletin closes with a brief discussion of remaining challenges in ensuring access to effective legal counsel for all youths in the juvenile justice system.

### Juveniles in Corrections

*Melissa Sickmund*

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2004. 24 pp. NCJ 202885

*Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/202885.pdf>.*

Presents the latest national and State data from the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP). The biennial CJRP provides a detailed picture of juveniles in custody, including age, race, gender, offenses, adjudication status, and other information. Juvenile residential facilities in the United States are asked to describe each youth assigned a bed in the facility on the fourth Wednesday in October. The data presented in this OJJDP National Report Series Bulletin portray the 134,011 youth held in 2,939 facilities on October 27, 1999. CJRP is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for OJJDP; it surveys both public and private juvenile residential placement facilities in every State.

## OJJDP Annual Report 2002

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2003. 80 pp. NCJ 202038

*Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/202038.pdf>.*

Describes OJJDP's activities and accomplishments during fiscal year (FY) 2002. A major focus was providing serious and violent juvenile offenders with opportunities to reenter their communities successfully upon release from correctional facilities. Other priorities included involving faith-based organizations in juvenile justice activities and streamlining information dissemination. OJJDP also worked extensively on child victimization issues, youth gang initiatives, and tribal youth programs. The activities described in this report illustrate OJJDP's continuing commitment to combat delinquency, strengthen the juvenile justice system, and protect children against abuse and exploitation. The report also summarizes the latest information on juveniles taken into custody and lists OJJDP publications released during FY 2002.

### Prostitution of Juveniles: Patterns From NIBRS

*David Finkelhor and Richard Ormrod*

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2004. 12 pp. NCJ 203946

*Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/203946.pdf>.*

Examines the prostitution of juveniles by analyzing incidents that come to the attention of law enforcement. Part of the Crimes Against Children Series, this bulletin draws on data from the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) to provide a profile of juvenile prostitution, noting characteristics that distinguish it from its adult counterpart. Although information about the prostitution of juveniles is scarce, the data from NIBRS can be used to help juvenile justice officials and others better identify and respond to the sexual exploitation of youths.

### Trends in the Murder of Juveniles: 1980–2000

*Paul D. Harms and Howard N. Snyder*

*Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*

2004. 8 pp. NCJ 194609

*Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/194609.pdf>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.*

Draws on statistics from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program—in particular, supplementary homicide report data—to analyze trends in the murder of juveniles between 1980 and 2000. Approximately 434,000 persons were murdered in the United States between 1980 and 2000; about 43,000 (10 percent) of these victims were juveniles. Recent trends show a sharp decline in the murder rate for juvenile victims: The number of juveniles murdered in 2000 (1,610) was 47 percent less than the number murdered in 1993 (2,880), the peak year in the period covered by the bulletin. In fact, the 2000 murder rate for juvenile victims was the lowest in 20 years.

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## Law Enforcement

### **Español for Law Enforcement: An Interactive Training Tool**

*National Institute of Justice*

2004. CD-ROM. NCJ 201801

*Available free from NCJRS.* See order form. Also available through NCJRS's Online Store at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/Content/search.asp>.

Developed to help law enforcement officers obtain a working knowledge of Spanish and apply it to law enforcement situations. A surge in the number of Spanish-speaking U.S. citizens has increased the need for law enforcement officials to communicate effectively with Spanish-speaking individuals. Lessons on this CD-ROM are followed by exercises for retention and include video situations and quizzes. The video walks viewers through English translations, phonetic spellings, and pronunciations of Spanish words in situations involving interviews, crime scenes, motor vehicles, and domestic violence.

### **Evaluating Gun Policy: Effects on Crime and Violence**

*Jens Ludwig and Philip J. Cook*  
*Brookings Institution*

2003. 479 pp. NCJ 203338

*Not available from NCJRS.* For availability and ordering information, contact the Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20036; <http://www.brookings.edu> (202-797-6000).

Presents a collection of papers from experts in the disciplines of economics, public policy, criminology, law, medicine, and public health that offers insights about the consequences of various gun policy

options for public health and safety. This book, a collection of scholarly articles in health, criminal justice, public policy, and economics, reports on original research that can help resolve conflicting assertions in the ongoing public debate about the effects of guns, gun control, and law enforcement. It will help in the development of an empirical basis for effective gun policies.

### **Into the Kill Zone: A Cop's Eye View of Deadly Force**

*David Klinger*

2004. 304 pp. NCJ 204272

*Not available from NCJRS.* For availability and ordering information, contact Jossey-Bass, Customer Care Center, Consumer Accounts, 10475 Crosspoint Blvd., Indianapolis, IN 46256; <http://www.josseybass.com/WileyCDA> (877-762-2974).

Describes the sometimes violent world of the Nation's police officers and what it is like to have the legal sanction to shoot and kill. The author, a former police officer, interviewed officers who shot suspects and presents firsthand accounts of the role deadly force plays in police work. The book tells how officers are trained to think about and use deadly force, how shooting someone affects officers, and how they often hold their fire when they clearly could have shot. The book is based on research funded by the National Institute of Justice under grant number 97-IJ-CX-0029.

### **Narc Ops: A Look Inside Drug Enforcement**

*Greg Ferency*

2003. 260 pp. NCJ 202849

*Not available from NCJRS.* For availability and ordering information, contact PublishAmerica, P.O. Box 151, Frederick, MD 21705; <http://www.PublishAmerica.com> (301-695-1707).

Takes readers inside the world of drug enforcement and the drug culture to experience, for example, undercover buys and executions of search warrants along with the police officers. The book explores the people involved in the drug culture, the types of drugs used and abused on the street, and the effects of these drugs on users and the larger community. It also describes the nature and functions of a drug unit and the author's own experiences in his work with the Terre Haute [Indiana] Police Department, including the Vigo County Drug Task Force.

## Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program

*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

2004. 8 pp. NCJ 203194

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/html/bja/203194/index.html>.

Describes the benefits provided through the Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) Program to the families of law enforcement officers, firefighters, rescue workers, and emergency management and civil defense employees who serve a public agency in an official capacity and are killed or disabled in the line of duty. This BJA Program Brief offers particulars about program eligibility, benefits distribution, and program limitations and exclusions. It updates the 2001 PSOB Program Fact Sheet and includes information on the Mychal Judge Police and Fire Chaplains Act of 2002 and the Hometown Heroes Survivors Benefits Act of 2003.

## Test Results for Disk Imaging Tools: dd Provided with FreeBSD 4.4

*National Institute of Justice*

2004. 60 pp. NCJ 203095

**Available only electronically at** <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/203095.htm>.

Reports the results of the Computer Forensics Tool Testing (CFTT) project's test of one commonly used disk imaging tool, dd as provided with FreeBSD 4.4, against *Disk Imaging Tool Specification, Version 3.1.6*, developed by the CFTT staff and available at <http://www.cftt.nist.gov/DI-spec-3-1-6.doc>. The objective of the CFTT project is to provide measurable assurance to practitioners, researchers, and other applicable users that the tools used in computer forensic investigations provide accurate results. The test results provide the information necessary for developers to improve tools, users to make informed choices, and the legal community and others to understand the tool's capabilities. A description of the CFTT project, along with links to this and other report findings, are available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/sciencetech/cftt.htm>.

## Understanding Police Use of Force

*Howard Rahtz*

*Cincinnati Police Academy*

2003. 159 pp. NCJ 201987

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact Richard Allinson, Criminal Justice Press, Willow Tree Press, P.O. Box 249, Monsey, NY 10952; <http://www.criminaljusticepress.com> (845-354-9139; fax: 845-362-8376).

Aims to facilitate informed discussion among citizens, police, and students on the use of force in law enforcement. Intended for use in training police officers, this book examines legal and discretionary issues related to police use of force and proposes steps to minimize it. Topics include definitions and data, legal framework, options for the use of force, steps to minimize the use of force, actions to take when the worst happens, the racial divide, and moving towards better policy and understanding. Selected readings and useful Web sites are included.

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## Reference and Statistics

### Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 2001

*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2003. 132 pp. NCJ 201627

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cfjs01.htm>.

Presents nationwide statistics that describe the characteristics of persons processed and the distribution of case processing outcomes at each major stage of the Federal criminal justice system. Includes investigations by U.S. attorneys, prosecutions and declinations, pretrial release and detention, convictions and acquittals, sentencing, appeals, and correctional populations. During 2001, Federal law enforcement agencies arrested 118,890 suspects for violations of Federal law. During that year, U.S. attorneys initiated criminal investigations of 121,818 suspects and concluded investigations of 118,978 suspects. Of 75,275 pretrial cases commenced in 2001, 39 percent were released after either an initial or detention hearing, 61 percent were detained, and less than 1 percent were dismissed.

### Compendium of State Privacy and Security Legislation: 2002 Overview

*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2003. 172 pp. NCJ 200030

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cspsl02.htm>.

References and classifies State legislation on the privacy and security of State criminal history record information. Statutes are grouped into 29 categories and presented by both classification and State. The introduction summarizes changes and key issues that have arisen during the preceding 3 years. This report, the 12th in a series, is compiled

for BJS by SEARCH, the National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics.

## Crime in the United States 2002

*Federal Bureau of Investigation*

2003. 488 pp. NCJ 203235

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Mail Stop SSOP, Washington, DC 20402-9328. *Also available electronically at <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/02cius.htm>.*

Presents a summary of the nationwide Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program for 2002, which is based on crime statistics contributed by more than 17,000 State and local law enforcement agencies across the Nation. Data include reported crime index offenses, cleared crime index offenses, persons arrested, bank robberies, sniper attacks, and law enforcement personnel statistics. National and regional numbers, trends, and rates of various crimes are reported. This annual publication aims to provide reliable criminal statistics for use by law enforcement, criminologists, sociologists, legislators, municipal planners, the media, and the general public.

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## Victims

### Stalking

*Office of Community Oriented Policing Services and National Center for Victims of Crime*

2004. 42 pp. NCJ 203604

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770). *Also available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=1042>.*

Stalking creates uncertainty, instills fear, and disrupts lives. It can result in severe—even lethal—violence. Stalking involves a pattern of behavior—whether overtly criminal or apparently innocent—that makes victims fear for themselves or others. This Problem-Oriented Guide for Police reviews the problem of stalking and the factors that contribute to it. It presents a series of questions to help police analyze their local stalking problems as well as measures of the effectiveness of their responses. The guide also reviews responses to the problem and what is known about them from evaluative research and police practice.

## Trafficking in Women and Children in Europe

*Martti Lehti*

*United Nations European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI)*

2003. 39 pp. NCJ 203582

**Not available from NCJRS.** For availability and ordering information, contact the United Nations European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI), P.O. Box 157, Helsinki, SF-00121, Finland; <http://www.heuni.fi> (358-9-1606-7880). *Also available electronically at <http://www.heuni.fi/uploads/to30c6cxyah11.pdf>.*

Discusses trafficking in women and children in the two parts of Europe: 1) the member countries of the European Union who serve as a destination area and 2) Eastern Central Europe, the Balkans, and the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (the former Soviet Union) who are the source and transit areas. The document describes the six main routes inside Europe for illegal immigration. In Europe, the traffic in women and children is dominated by trafficking connected with prostitution or other sexual exploitation. The extent of trafficking in women in Europe is based on rough estimates, and it is unclear how these estimates were developed. However, it is evident that in Europe, the volume of trafficking has increased rapidly over the past 10 years.

## Violent Victimization of College Students

*Timothy C. Hart*

*Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2003. 8 pp. NCJ 196143

**Available free from NCJRS.** See order form. *Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/vvcs00.htm>.*

Compares the incidence of college student victimization with the incidence of violent crimes against persons of similar age in the general population. In addition, the report determines the extent to which student victimization occurs on and off campus and the prevalence of alcohol and drugs in student victimizations. Both white and black students were victims of violence at rates lower than nonstudents. However, Hispanic students and nonstudents had similar rates of violent victimization. Women college students were victims of violent crimes at lower rates than nonstudents, except for rape/sexual assault, for which no statistical difference existed. Firearms were present in 9 percent of all violent crimes, 7 percent of assaults, and 30 percent of robberies against college students. ◆

# We're e-volving!

This is the last issue of the *NCJRS Catalog*.

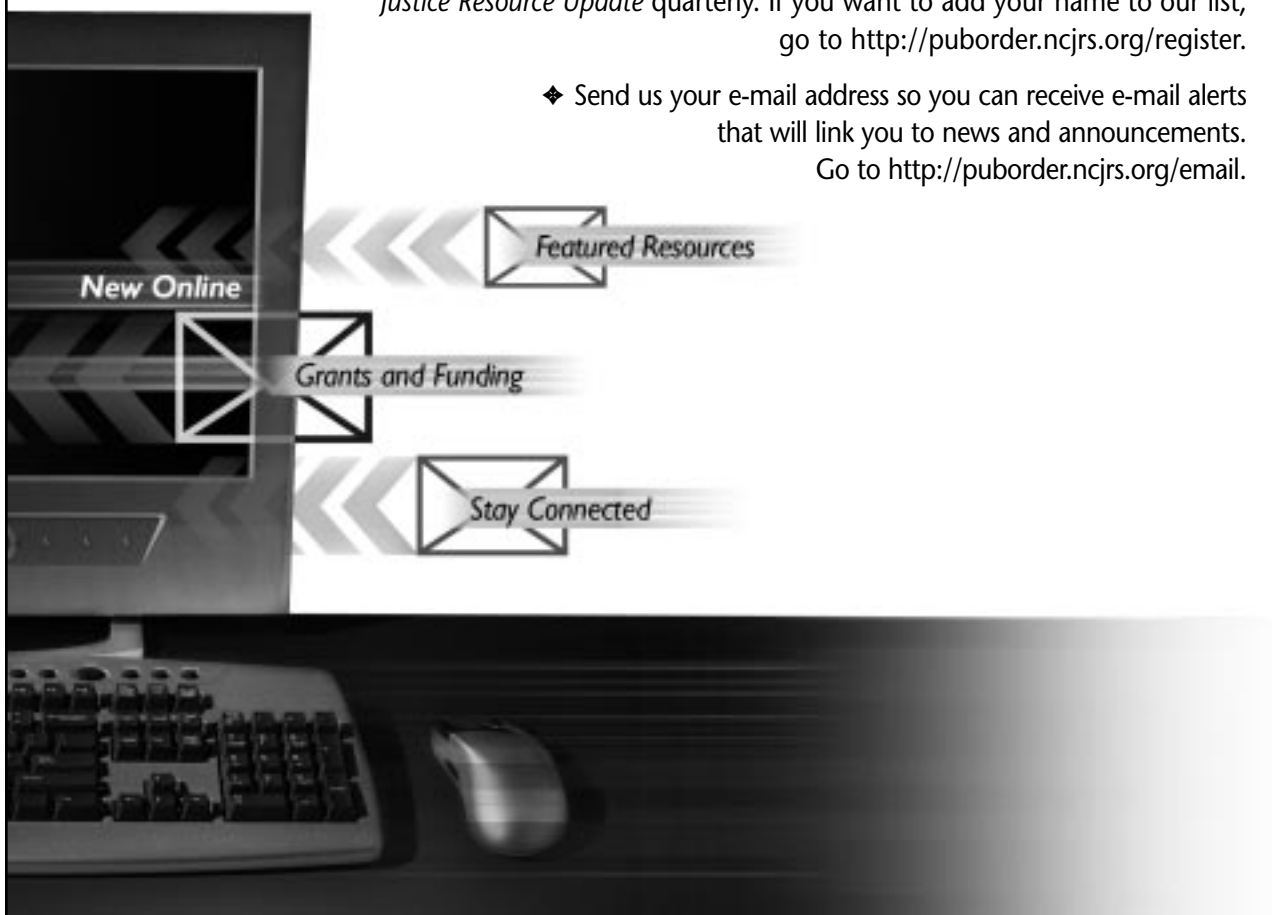
Big changes are coming. This summer, as a subscriber to the *NCJRS Catalog*, you will receive by mail the first issue of a new quarterly product—*Justice Resource Update*—that will keep you informed about news, announcements, and publications from NCJRS sponsoring agencies.

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# JUSTICE IN THE JOURNALS

This section is designed to acquaint NCJRS customers with research information published in recent criminal justice periodicals. Many projects funded by NCJRS sponsoring agencies (listed on the cover) are discussed in scholarly and professional journals. This section also highlights such articles.

## Journal of Interpersonal Violence

Volume 18, Number 12, December 2003

*Not available from NCJRS. Order from Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (805-499-0721). Annual subscriptions: \$175 individual, \$787 institutional.*

"Revictimization and Self-Harm in Females Who Experienced Childhood Sexual Abuse" by Jennie G. Noll, Lisa A. Horowitz, George A. Bonanno, Penelope K. Trickett, and Frank W. Putnam

(pp. 1452-1471). Compares lifetime trauma histories for females with confirmed histories of childhood sexual abuse and comparison females who participated in a longitudinal, prospective study. Females with histories of abuse reported twice as many subsequent rapes or sexual assaults, were almost four times as likely to have inflicted subsequent self-harm (suicide attempts and self-mutilation), reported significantly higher rates of physical revictimization (including domestic violence), and reported a greater number of significant subsequent lifetime traumas than comparison participants.

Sexual revictimization was positively correlated with symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder, sexually permissive attitudes, and pathological dissociation. Subsequently, victims who use pathological dissociation as their primary defense mechanism in adolescence or adulthood may be less able to defend themselves when physically threatened.

# COPS

new publication

The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office, U.S. Department of Justice, has released the newest addition to the Problem-Oriented Guides for Police series:

## Stalking

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=1042>

This publication continues the COPS tradition of providing useful research and best practices to law enforcement agencies nationwide.



The COPS Office is committed to providing our Nation's law enforcement agencies with timely and actionable resources they can use to better serve their communities. Visit the Resource Room at COPS Online, located at [www.cops.usdoj.gov](http://www.cops.usdoj.gov), or call the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 800.421.6770 for a full selection of COPS publications and other resources.



Additionally, self-harm was positively correlated with both peritraumatic and pathological dissociation. Being sexually abused was, by far, the strongest predictor of self-harm even when accompanied by other forms of child maltreatment. The authors conclude that the alarming rates of revictimization and self-harm highlight the need for better and more targeted services to meet the needs of victims of sexual abuse.

## Youth & Society

Volume 35, Number 2, December 2003

*Not available from NCJRS. Order from Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (805-499-0721). Annual subscriptions: \$88 individual, \$463 institutional.*

“Aggression in Inpatient Adolescents” by Michele Knox, Michael Carey, and Wun Jung Kim (pp. 226–242). Examines differences in aggressive behavior using a sample of 84, largely white, depressed and nondepressed adolescents aged 13 to 17. Overall, males and females did not differ significantly in their total amount of physical aggression toward either strangers or friends. Results did show, however, a strong interaction between gender and depression; females with depression demonstrated more physical aggression than nondepressed females, while depressed males demonstrated less aggression than nondepressed males.

The findings of this study contradict past research that found that depressed females tended to be reserved and introspective in contrast to depressed males, who were found to be angry and prone to violence. The authors conclude that the differences in the findings may be the result of the different sample types used (inpatient youth with serious emotional disturbances versus a nonclinical sample in the earlier studies), or the shift towards increased adolescent aggression in recent years. The authors propose that further research be undertaken to clarify whether this heightened aggression in females is related to higher levels of psychological disturbance or more specifically to depression and that more attention be paid to early detection and treatment of disorders in young women.

## Child Abuse & Neglect

Volume 27, Number 11, November 2003

*Not available from NCJRS. Order from Elsevier, Customer Service Department, 6277 Sea Harbor Drive, Orlando, Florida 32887-4800 (877-839-7126). Annual subscriptions: \$1408.*

“Big Girls Don’t Cry: The Effect of Child Witness Demeanor on Juror Decisions in a Child Sexual Abuse Trial” by Jonathan M. Golding, Heather M. Fryman, Dorothy F. Marsil, and John A. Yozwiak (pp. 1311–1321). Investigates the effect of child witness demeanor (crying) on mock jurors’ decisions in a simulated first-degree rape trial. One-hundred and thirty-three undergraduates who served as mock jurors read a trial summary in which the primary variable was the demeanor of the alleged child victim; the child was either calm, teary, or crying hysterically. The participants also viewed pencil drawings of the witnesses.

Results indicated that the teary demeanor led to a greater belief in the alleged victim and more guilty verdicts than the other demeanors. It appears that too little or too much emotion shown by the alleged child victim made the child less credible in the eyes of the mock jurors. When the child was calm or crying hysterically, the participants often believed the defendant was guilty but also believed that there was reasonable doubt and rendered a not-guilty verdict. This did not happen in the teary condition, as all participants who believed the defendant was likely to be guilty (7 or greater on a scale of 1 [“not at all” guilty] to 10 [“completely guilty”]) also rendered a guilty verdict.

The authors suggest that the tears may have reduced the mock jurors’ judgment of reasonable doubt or highlighted testimony that was overlooked in the calm or hysterical crying conditions. Lastly, calm demeanor by the alleged victim may be viewed as calculating and hysterical crying may be perceived as deceptive. —◆

# GRANTS AND FUNDING

This section of the *Catalog* highlights grants and funding awarded recently by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus, as well as recently completed final technical reports that result from these grants and are maintained in the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

## Final Technical Reports

*The Cook County Target Abuser Call (TAC): An Evaluation of a Specialized Domestic Violence Court. Revised Final Report* by Carolyn Copps Hartley and Lisa Frohmann. NCJ 202945. National Institute of Justice, 2003. 164 pp. Grant number 2000-WT-VX-0003. Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/202945.pdf>.

Evaluates a STOP (Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grant that combined a dedicated domestic violence court, specially trained prosecutors, vertical prosecution, specialized investigators, independent domestic violence advocates, victim witness specialists, and civil attorney services into a specialized domestic violence court program. This full-service prosecution program aimed to engage women more fully in the criminal justice system in order to prosecute perpetrators successfully and increase women's safety.

The Chicago Cook County Target Abuser Call (TAC) met its goals with relevant arrests between December 2000 and August 2001: TAC's offender conviction rate was 90 percent, with a 75-percent victim appearance rate, compared with a 20- to 30-percent conviction rate and a 25-percent victim

appearance rate in the general domestic violence court. Group comparisons evaluate differences in offender and victim characteristics, prior abuse characteristics, women's experiences prior to and while at court, their sense of empowerment with the criminal justice system, their satisfaction with the court outcome, and advocacy/service delivery outcomes.

*An Impact Evaluation of a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Program* by Cameron S. Crandall and Deborah Helitzer. NCJ 203276. National Institute of Justice, 2003. 129 pp. Grant number 98-WT-VX-0027. Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/203276.pdf>.

Details the first coordinated, comprehensive evaluation of a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) program in the United States. From October 1996 to December 1999, the SANE Collaborative in Albuquerque, New Mexico, provided victims with more consistent and broader health care services, including STD treatment, pregnancy testing, and prophylaxis, and made more referrals to more medical and victim service providers compared with pre-SANE victims.

More post-SANE victims reported their assaults to police (72 percent) and had evidence assembled in a sexual assault evidence kit (88 percent) than did pre-SANE victims (50 and 30 percent, respectively). Police were able to file more charges post-SANE compared with pre-SANE and those charges ultimately had a higher conviction rate (69 percent) and a longer average sentence (5.1 years) compared with pre-SANE cases (57 percent and 1.2 years, respectively).

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The Albuquerque SANE unit enhanced the quality of health care among women who had been sexually assaulted, improved the quality of forensic evidence, improved law enforcement's ability to collect information and file charges, and increased the likelihood of successful prosecution.

*The National Evaluation of State Victims of Crime Act Assistance and Compensation Programs: Trends and Strategies for the Future* by Lisa Newmark, Judy Bonderman, Barbara Smith, and Blaine Liner. NCJ 203198. National Institute of Justice, 2003. 478 pp. Grant number 98-VF-GX-0016. Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/203198.pdf>.

Assesses the efficiency and effectiveness of victim compensation and Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) assistance programs at helping to deliver support to

victims in their struggle to recover from the financial, emotional, physical, and psychological effects of criminal victimization. A survey of claimants found that clients were generally satisfied with their experiences of compensation programs: the average score on a satisfaction scale ranging from 12 to 24 was 21.8. A survey of administrators found that about half of them used the 5-percent allocation for administrative activities. Most compensation programs reported providing training for service providers, especially victim advocates and criminal justice personnel. Although only half the claimants in the survey sample received victim services, few claimants reported needing assistance they did not receive. About 87 percent of claims were approved. Recommendations for improving coordination efforts between victim assistance and compensation programs are included. —◆

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### Corrections

- ☐ **01 NCJ 201848.** Capital Punishment, 2002 (BJS). (See p. 4.)  
☐ **02 NCJ 198281.** Recidivism of Sex Offenders Released from Prison in 1994 (BJS). (See p. 5.)

### Courts

- ☐ **03 NCJ 202021.** Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 2000 (BJS). (See p. 9.)

### Juvenile Justice

- ☐ **04 NCJ 202885.** Juveniles in Corrections (OJJDP). (See p. 10.)  
☐ **05 NCJ 203946.** Prostitution of Juveniles: Patterns From NIBRS (OJJDP). (See p. 10.)  
☐ **06 NCJ 194609.** Trends in the Murder of Juveniles: 1980–2000 (OJJDP). (See p. 10.)

### Law Enforcement

- ☐ **07 NCJ 201801.** Español for Law Enforcement: An Interactive Training Tool (NIJ). (See p. 11.)  
☐ **08 NCJ 203194.** Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program (BJA). (See p. 12.)

### Reference and Statistics

- ☐ **09 NCJ 201627.** Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 2001 (BJS). (See p. 12.)  
☐ **10 NCJ 200030.** Compendium of State Privacy and Security Legislation: 2002 Overview (BJS). (See p. 12.)

### Victims

- ☐ **11 NCJ 196143.** Violent Victimization of College Students (BJS). (See p. 13.)

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